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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

1-2

Requestor's

Name:

AL Robinson

Serial

Number:

08/128,450

Date:

1/3/94

Phone:

308 1235

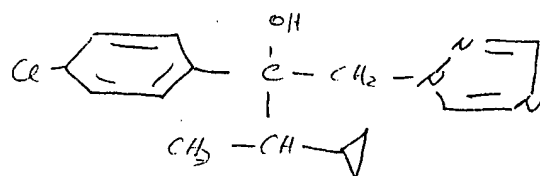
Art Unit:

1209

Search Topic:

Please write a detailed statement of search topic. Describe specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors keywords, etc., if known. For sequences, please attach a copy of the sequence. You may include a copy of the broadest and/or most relevant claim(s).

Cyproconazole



is an old fungicide — Need references for
cyproconazole applied to wood, ^{and wood products,} trees
(structural timbers, boxes, windows, doors, etc.)

STAFF USE ONLY

Date completed:

1/3/94

Searcher:

Sheppard

Search Site

STIC

CM-1

Pre-S

Type of Search

N.A. Sequence

A.A. Sequence

Structure

Bibliographic

Vendors

IG Suite

STN

Dialog

APS

Geninfo

SDC

DARC/Questel

Other

Terminal time:

Elapsed time:

CPU time:

Total time:

Number of Searches:

Number of Databases:

?b 411

03jan94 11:42:07 User219784 Session B28.1
File 411:DIALINDEX(tm)

DIALINDEX(tm)
(Copr. DIALOG Info.Ser.Inc.)

*** DIALINDEX search results display in an abbreviated ***
*** format unless you enter the SET DETAIL ON command. ***
?s cyproconazol? (s) (wood? or tree? or timber? or box? or window? or
door? or lumber?)
>>>No files selected. Use SET FILES to choose at least two files; then use
SELECT alone to reissue this SELECT statement.

?sf allsci
You have 160 files in your file list.
(To see banners, use SHOW FILES command)

?select
Your SELECT statement is:
s cyproconazol? (s) (wood? or tree? or timber? or box? or window? or
door? or lumber?)

Items	File
2	50: CAB Abstracts_1984-1993/Oct
Examined 50 files	
1	149: Health Periodicals DB(TM)_1976-1993/Dec W3
1	203: AGRIS International_1974-1993/Nov
Examined 100 files	
2	319: Chem Bus Newsbase_1984-1993/Iss 45
1	351: DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX-LATEST_
1	399: CA SEARCH 1967-1993 UD=11926
1	545: Investext(R)_1982-1993/Dec 31
Examined 150 files	
30	654: US Pat.Full._1990-1993/Dec 28
1	669: Fed.Register_1988-1993/ 1993/Dec 30

9 files have one or more items; file list includes 160 files.

?s cyproconazol? (s) (forest? or hardwood? or plywood? or softwood? or
bark? or sawdust? or paper? or cardboard?)
Your SELECT statement is:
s cyproconazol? (s) (forest? or hardwood? or plywood? or softwood? or
bark? or sawdust? or paper? or cardboard?)

Items	File
1	16: PTS PROMT(TM)_1972-1994/JAN 03
3	50: CAB Abstracts_1984-1993/Oct
Examined 50 files	
1	144: Pascal_1973-1993/Nov
Examined 100 files	
1	636: PTS Newsletter DB(TM)_1987-1994/JAN 03
Examined 150 files	
6	654: US Pat.Full._1990-1993/Dec 28

5 files have one or more items; file list includes 160 files.

?b 50 149 203 319 351 545 16 144 636 669

03jan94 12:00:25 User219784 Session B28.2

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 50:CAB Abstracts 1984-1993/Oct

(c) 1993 CAB INTERNATIONAL

File 149:Health Periodicals DB(TM) 1976-1993/Dec W3

(c) 1993 Inform. Access Co

File 203:AGRIS International 1974-1993/Nov

File 319:Chem Bus Newbase 1984-1993/Iss 45

(c) 1993 Royal Society of Chemistry

File 351:DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX-LATEST

1981+;DW=9346,UA=9340,UM=9325

*File 351: Enhanced Plasdoc Codes (PS=) available (Derwent week 9332).

* Subscriber: Markush DARC on DIALOG is available. Begin WPILM to access.

File 545:Investext(R) 1982-1993/Dec 31

(c) 1993 Thomson Financial Networks

** Full Format Price Increase To \$5.75 Effective March 1.

File 16:PTS PROMT(TM) 1972-1994/JAN 03

(c) 1993 Information Access Co.

**FILE016: New FULL TEXT titles added: Cancer Researcher Weekly,

Israel Business Today, Mergers & Corporate Policy, Telemedia News & Views

File 144:Pascal 1973-1993/Nov

(c) 1993 INIST-CNRS

*File 144: Limit problem; see HELP NEWS144.

File 636:PTS Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-1994/JAN 03

(c) 1993 Information Access Co.

**FILE636: New titles added: Emerging Food R&D Report, Managed

Care Alert, Cancer Researcher Weekly.

File 669:Fed.Register 1988-1993/ 1993/Dec 30

**FILE669: Unified Agenda for April 26, 1993 now Online - Search:

DT=Unified Agenda

Set	Items	Description
---	-----	-----
?s	cyproconazol?	or cypro(w)conazol?
	161	CYPROCONAZOL?
	24	CYPRO
	170	CONAZOL?
	9	CYPRO(W)CONAZOL?
S1	161	CYPROCONAZOL? OR CYPRO(W)CONAZOL?
?s s1 (s)	(wood?	or tree? or timber? or lumber? or box? or window? or door?)
Processed	10 of	10 files ...
	161	S1
	303012	WOOD?
	214314	TREE?
	73401	TIMBER?
	31116	LUMBER?
	309239	BOX?
	179836	WINDOW?
	131313	DOOR?
S2	9	S1 (S) (WOOD? OR TREE? OR TIMBER? OR LUMBER? OR BOX? OR WINDOW? OR DOOR?)

?rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 351.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 545.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

...completed examining records

S3 9 RD (unique items)

?t s3/7/1-9

3/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 50)

1343943 OM071-07143

Fungicide evaluation for control of blossom blight of nectarines.

Proceedings of the forty second New Zealand weed and pest control conference, Taranki Country Lodge, New Plymouth, August 8-10, 1989.

Gawith, R. S.; Tate, K. G.

Hawke's Bay Agricultural Research Centre, MAFTech, Hastings, New Zealand.

Palmerston North, New Zealand; New Zealand Weed and Pest Control Society Inc.

1989. 170-173 (3 ref.)

Language: English

Document Type: UP (Unnumbered Part)

Status: NEW

Subfile: OM (Review of Plant Pathology)

Several triazole fungicides (chlorothalonil, cyproconazole, myclobutanil, propiconazole, bitertanol and flusilazole) were evaluated in controlled environmental conditions for control of blossom blight (*Monilinia fructicola*) on detached blossoming nectarine laterals and their efficacy compared with the standard fungicide, triforine. All fungicide treatments reduced disease levels. Triforine reduced disease levels from 66% (untreated control) to 4% in test 1 (laterals taken 1 d after fungicide application, when trees were at 20% bloom, and incubated at 18-20degC for 6 d) and from 78 to 21% in test 2 (laterals taken after a second fungicide application when trees were in full bloom). In test 1, chlorothalonil + cyproconazole, propiconazole and higher rates of myclobutanil provided significantly better control than triforine. Only chlorothalonil + cyproconazole were more effective in test 2. It is concluded that triazole fungicides provide effective alternatives to the current standard fungicides for control of *M. fructicola* on nectarines.

3/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 50)

1260824 OM071-02956; OC062-06279

New developments in chemical control of white root disease of *Hevea brasiliensis* in Africa.

Gohet, E.; Canh, T. van; Louanchi, M.; Despreaux, D. (Van Canh, T.)

IRCA/CIRAD, 01 BP 1536, Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire.

Crop Protection 1991. 10 (3): 234-238 (18 ref.)

Language: English

Document Type: NP (Numbered Part)

Status: REVISED

Subfile: OM (Review of Plant Pathology); OC (Horticultural Abstracts)

Control of *Rigidoporus lignosus* by several fungicides from the triazole group was investigated. Agar plates incorporating 10 or 50 mg/litre of 1 of 7 fungicides (tridemorph, propiconazole, hexaconazole, myclobutanil, triadimenol, cyproconazole, diniconazole) were inoculated with isolate FCA1. All treatments reduced mycelial growth and were more effective at 50 than 10 mg/litre. Furthermore tests with triadimenol, cyproconazole and tridemorph indicated that 12 isolates of various origins (Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Babon, Indonesia and Malaysia) were all equally susceptible to

the fungicides. Ground treatment trials found triadimenol and cyproconazole more effective than tridemorph against spread of infection from infected tap roots to bamboo sticks and *H. brasiliensis* seedlings and stumps. In field trials at 3 plantations in the Cote d'Ivoire 2 applications spaced 6 months apart of liquid tridemorph (7.5 g a.i./tree), liquid cyproconazole (0.5 g a.i./tree) and granular triadimenol (0.5 g a.i./tree) gave similar results with 10% treated trees dying compared with 30% of the untreated trees.

3/7/3 (Item 1 from file: 149)

09365431 Dialog File 149: Health Periodicals Database

Use Format 9 for FULL TEXT

TITLE: New triazole fungicide from Sandoz. (Sandoz Agro Ltd.)
(Agrichemical Review)

JOURNAL: Agribusiness Worldwide VOL.: v5 ISSUE: n12 PAGINATION:
p33(2)

PUBLICATION DATE: July-August, 1990

AVAILABILITY: FULL TEXT Online LINE COUNT: 00040

SOURCE FILE: TI File 148

3/7/4 (Item 1 from file: 203)

1459922 AGRIS No: 93-056983

Problems involved in the control of *Taphrina* leaf-rolling in peach and ways of modernizing it (Az oszibarack tafrinas levelfodrosodasa elleni vedelem problemai es Korszerusitesenek lehetosegei)

Schweigert, A. (Somogy megyei Novenyegeszsegugyi es Talajved.

All., (Hungary))

Novenyvedelem, 1991, v. 27(11-12) p. 550-551

Notes: 1 Table; 1 ill. ISSN: 0133-0829

Language: Hungarian

Place of Publication: Hungary

Document Type: Journal Article,

Journal Announcement: 1906 Record input by Hungary

Abstract in English

A temperature of 5-8 C/degrees/ for several days, a relative humidity of ca. 95 o/o rainfall are critical for the development of mass infection. According to the literature, the pathogen has one ascospore generation in the course of the vegetation period, though certain observations indicate that the ascospores developing during the first wave of infection may cause renewed leaf infection. The basis of chemical control is to wash the trees down by spraying in late winter. Preparations containing copper hydroxide or copper sulphate are better than copper oxychloride. After bud bursting the application of the contact insecticides Delan SC, containing dithianone, and Bravo 500, containing chlortolonyl, is recommended, as is that of the systemic preparations Score 250 EC, containing diphenconazol, and atemi C, containing cyproconazol. During the period critical for infection, systemic preparations should be given priority, but even then the spraying interval should not be more than 8-10 days. Spraying contact insecticides must be repeated every 5-6 days.

3/7/5 (Item 1 from file: 319)

710804

Esca-eutypiose: ne pas les sous-estimer.

CONTROL OF EUTYPIA IMPORTANT FOR THE PREVENTION OF ESCA IN VINES.

Esca (apoplexy of the vine) continues to be a problem for French viticulturalists. At least 5 fungal species are implicated in the disease. It has been proved that eutypia is a precursor for the agents causing esca.

The disease can be controlled chemically with sodium arsenite but this product may not be allowed after 1992. Esca is spreading 2 %/y through untreated vineyards. Certain varieties of grape (chenin, sauvignon, cabernet-sauvignon) are more susceptible to eutypia than others. Clearance of all dead wood helps to prevent the disease but chemical treatment is also important in control measures. The range of products available has increased with the approval of Atemicep (cyproconazole + carbendazim).

JOURNAL: Circuits Culture Issue 221 (suppl) (overview) pp 30,32

DATE: 911001

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0751-6037

LANGUAGE: French

3/7/6 (Item 2 from file: 319)

708764

Maladies du bois: la vigilance toujours de rigueur.

DISEASES OF THE WOOD OF VINES: VIGILANCE THROUGHOUT THE SEASON IS NEEDED.

Esca disease of the wood of vines can be cured with sodium arsenite, and 130,000-200,000 ha/y of vines in France are treated with it. An application of 1250 g/ha of active ingredient is advised, as soon as the symptoms are seen. 28 products effective against Phomopsis viticola are listed, with tradenames, producer, active ingredients, dosage and technical advice for each. A third disease, canker, causes losses of FFR 6000/ha (including replanting costs and time taken for the new vine-stocks to become productive). The only product authorised against this disease is Atemicep, a Sandoz product containing 5 g/l cyproconazole and 10 g/l carbendazim, and applied by injection. In 1990, 4000 ha of vines less than 4 years old were treated with Atemicep in France.

JOURNAL: Magasin Agricole Issue 74 (overview) pp 33-35 DATE: 910901

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0763-8922

LANGUAGE: French

3/7/7 (Item 1 from file: 351)

009557566 WPI Acc No: 93-251113/32

XRAM Acc No: C93-111276

XRPX Acc No: N93-193435

Synergistic combinations of cyproconazole and quat. ammonium salts - useful in combating wood-destroying fungi

Patent Assignee: (FARH) HOECHST HOLLAND NV

Author (Inventor): KLAVER C J; RUSTENBURG G; RUSTENBERG G

Number of Patents: 006

Number of Countries: 017

Patent Family:

CC Number	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 554833	A1	930811	9332	(Basic)
DE 4203090	A1	930819	9334	
AU 9332821	A	930805	9338	
NO 9300379	A	930805	9340	
CA 2088714	A	930805	9343	
FI 9300452	A	930805	9343	

Priority Data (CC No Date): DE 4203090 (920204)

Applications (CC,No,Date): CA 2088714 (930203); EP 93101576 (930202); AU 9332821 (930203); NO 93379 (930203); FI 93452 (930202)

Language: German

EP and/or WO Cited Patents: 1.Jnl.Ref; BE 904660; EP 237764; EP 255987; EP 328466; EP 336186; EP 484279; FR 2609366; GB 2199749

Designated States

(Regional): AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; NL; SE
Abstract (Basic): EP 554833 A

Fungicidal compsn. comprises: (a) cyproconazole (I); and (b) (in)organic ammonium salts of formula $(R_1R_2R_3R_4N(+))_n Xn(-)$ (II). R_1-R_4 = 1-18C organic substituent linked via C; or three of R_1-R_4 in combination with the N atom form a heteroaromatic system; $n = 1, 2$ or 3 ; $Xn(-)$ = an anion of an (in)organic acid. Pref. (disclosed) R_1-R_4 = 1-18C alkyl, 7-13C aralkyl, 1-6C alkoxy (1-12C) alkyl, $(CH_2CH_2O)_xH$ or $(CH(Me)CH_2O)_xH$; $x = 1, 2$ or 3 .

USE/ADVANTAGE - The combination is synergistic, and economical and environmentally friendly. It may be used to combat wood destroying fungi, e.g. Cowophora, Gloephyllum, Poria, Serpula or Coriolus.

Dwg.0/0

Abstract (DE): DE 4203090 A

Fungicidal compsn. comprises: (a) cyproconazole (I); and (b) (in)organic ammonium salts of formula $(R_1R_2R_3R_4N(+))_n Xn(-)$ (II). R_1-R_4 = 1-18C organic substituent linked via C; or three of R_1-R_4 in combination with the N atom form a heteroaromatic system; $n = 1, 2$ or 3 ; $Xn(-)$ = an anion of an (in)organic acid. Pref. R_1-R_4 = 1-18C alkyl, 7-13C aralkyl, 1-6C alkoxy (1-12C) alkyl, $(CH_2CH_2O)_xH$ or $(CH(Me)CH_2O)_xH$; $x = 1, 2$ or 3 .

USE/ADVANTAGE - The combination is synergistic, and economical and environmentally friendly. It may be used to combat wood destroying fungi, e.g. Cowophora, Gloephyllum, Poria, Serpula or Coriolus.

Dwg.0/0

Derwent Class: C03; D22; E19; F09; P63;

Int Pat Class: A01N-025/02; A01N-033/04; A01N-033/12; A01N-043/653;
A01N-053/00; B27K-003/34; B27K-003/50; A01N-033-12 A01N-043/653

3/7/8 (Item 1 from file: 545)

03286437

Chemical Notes #302 - Industry Report

SHEARSON LEHMAN BROTHERS, INC.

Semegram, T.S., et al

NEW YORK (STATE OF)

DATE: February 24, 93

INVESTEXT(tm) REPORT NUMBER: 1309800, PAGE 52 OF 61, TEXT PAGE

This is a(n) INDUSTRY report.

SECTION HEADINGS:

Sandoz - Overview And Pricing

Sandoz - Research And Products

TEXT:

A label for Marksman was completed in 1992 to meet the rules and restrictions of products using atrazine. Banvel's principal competition in the preemergent market continues to be products such as Monsanto's Lariat (Lasso/atrazine), and Ciba Geigy's Bicep (Dual/atrazine). In the postemergent market it is Rhone-Poulenc's Buctril, 2,4-D, BASF's Laddok (Basagran/atrazine), DowElanco's Stinger, and most likely Miles' entry, Sencor.

Sandoz also received registrations for Barricade (prodiamine) in

early 1992, in a 65% WG (wetable granule) form. Prodiamine is currently used for annual grasses and some small seeded broadleaves. It competes with products such as pendimethalin. A second product, still awaiting registration and sporting the trade name, Sentinel (cyproconazole), is a systemic fungicide also for the turf market. It would compete with Ciba-Geigy's Banner in turf. It is active against dollar spot, brown patch, and summer patch in turf. It is still under an EUP at this time. Note that both prodiamine and Banvel were products acquired in the mid 1980s when Sandoz acquired Velsicol's agrochemical business.

PRICING ISSUES: Price increases for much of Sandoz's line of herbicides and insecticides in 1993 range from 2% to 3%, with Banvel up as much as 3% to 4%, and Marksman closer to 1%. In 1992, prices were up in a range from 2% to 3% compared with 3%-4% in 1991.

RECENT RESEARCH EFFORTS: It's newest possible entry, Frontier, is a unique "thiophene" based chloroacetamide herbicide with similar activity to Monsanto's Lasso and Ciba-Geigy's Dual. As noted earlier, Sandoz is expecting registration in corn and soybean shortly. The compound had the code name SAN 582H. Among its advantages reportedly are lower use rates (about 13 to 25 ounces or 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre) and more consistent performance. By contrast, Lasso is used at a rate of two to three quarts per acre and Dual at two to three pints. It is also suggested to activate more quickly in low rainfall. Weeds controlled include crab grass, foxtail, barnyard grass, fall panicum, black nightshade, pigweed, yellow nutsedge and suppression of lambsquarter. It operated under an EUP in 1992 and is backed up with 10 years of field study. Even if approved for 1993, it's first major marketing year is likely to be 1994.

OTHER PRODUCTS IN ITS EXISTING PRODUCT LINE: Sandoz's other markets in the U.S. include herbicides in cotton (Zorial and Probe), herbicides in trees, nuts, and vines (Solacam) as well as biological insecticides (Javelin and Vault, a Bt) for vegetable crops and field crops. Competitors include Abbott with Dipel, Mycogen with MVP, and lately Ciba-Geigy with Agree.

3/7/9 (Item 1 from file: 669)

0024916

Certain Companies; Applications to Register Pesticide Products; Sandoz Crop Protection Corp., et al.

Vol. 53, No. 188

Wednesday, September 28, 1988

This notice announces receipt of applications to register pesticide products containing active ingredients not included in any previously registered products and products involving a changed use pattern pursuant to the provisions of section 3(c)(4) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended.

WORD COUNT: 1088

?set hilight on

Hilight option is not available in file(s) 50, 203, 319

HILIGHT set on as '*'

?s s1 (s) (forest? or hardwood? or plywood? or softwood? or bark? or sawdust? or saw(w)dust?)

Processed 10 of 10 files ...
 161 S1
 303957 FOREST?
 23092 HARDWOOD?
 16404 PLYWOOD?
 24154 SOFTWOOD?
 30009 BARK?
 5355 SAWDUST?
 135669 SAW
 89088 DUST?
 536 SAW(W)DUST?
 S4 1 S1 (S) (FOREST? OR HARDWOOD? OR PLYWOOD? OR SOFTWOOD? OR
 BARK? OR SAWDUST? OR SAW(W)DUST?)
 ?s s4 not s3
 1 S4
 9 S3
 S5 1 S4 NOT S3
 ?t s5/7/

5/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 144)
 10335385 PASCAL No.: 92-0538845
 Evaluation of single annual applications of sterol-inhibiting fungicides
 for control of pine twisting rust
 DESPREZ-LOUSTAU M L; DUPUIS F; VIGUIE A
 INRA, stn. pathologie vegetale, 33883 Villenave d'Ornon, France
 Journal: Plant disease, 1992, 76 (4) 376-382
 ISSN: 0191-2917 CODEN: PLDIDE Availability: INIST-12673;
 354000029640480130
 No. of Refs.: 21 ref.
 Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
 Country of Publication: USA
 Language: English
 Six sterol biosynthesis inhibiting (SBI) fungicides - cyproconazole,
 flusilazole, flutriafol, tebuconazole, triadimefon, and triadimenol - were
 tested against Melampsora pinitorqua, the causal agent of pine twisting
 rust. Triadimefon and cyproconazole provided the highest level of control
 in seedling and cut-shoot bioassays. At 500 mg a.i./L, 2-4 wk of protective
 activity and at least 5 days of curative activity were observed.
 Cyproconazole appeared much more fungitoxic than triadimefon toward seven
 ectomycorrhizal fungi (.)
 ?s (s1 and (wood? or tree? or timber? or lumber? or box? or window? or
 door? or forest? or hardwood? or plywood? or softwood? or bark? or
 sawdust? or saw(w)dust?)
 >>>Unmatched parentheses
 ?s (s1 and (wood? or tree? or timber? or lumber? or box? or window? or
 door? or forest? or hardwood? or plywood? or softwood? or bark? or
 sawdust? or saw(w)dust?)) not (s3 or s4)
 Processed 10 of 10 files ...
 161 S1
 303012 WOOD?
 214314 TREE?
 73401 TIMBER?
 31116 LUMBER?
 309239 BOX?
 179836 WINDOW?
 131313 DOOR?
 303957 FOREST?

23092 HARDWOOD?
 16404 PLYWOOD?
 24154 SOFTWOOD?
 30009 BARK?
 5355 SAWDUST?
 135669 SAW
 89088 DUST?
 536 SAW(W)DUST?
 9 S3
 1 S4
 S6 6 (S1 AND (WOOD? OR TREE? OR TIMBER? OR LUMBER? OR BOX? OR
 WINDOW? OR DOOR? OR FOREST? OR HARDWOOD? OR PLYWOOD? OR
 SOFTWOOD? OR BARK? OR SAWDUST? OR SAW(W)DUST?)) NOT (S3
 OR S4)

?rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 351.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 545.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

...completed examining records

S7 6 RD (unique items)

?t s7/7/1-6

7/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 50)

1418987 OM072-02987

Effectiveness in vitro of fungicides against some causal agents of wood diseases of grapevine.

Efficacia in vitro di funghicidi verso alcuni agenti causali di malattie del legno della vite.

Contesini, A.; Faretra, F.

Dipartimento di Patologia Vegetale, Universita di Bari, Italy.

Difesa delle Piante 1991. 14 (3): 5-12 (27 ref.)

Language: Italian Summary Language: English

Document Type: NP (Numbered Part)

Status: NEW

Subfile: OM (Review of Plant Pathology)

of 27 fungicides evaluated in vitro, DNOC, cyproconazole and tetraconazole were most effective against *Phellinus ignarius*, benomyl was most effective against *Eutypa lata*, flusilazole and tridemorph against *Botryosphaeria obtusa*, and flusilazole against *Camarosporium flaccidum*.

7/7/2 (Item 1 from file: 203)

1229761 AGRIS No: 90-111027

[Cyproconazole, a new broad spectrum triazole fungicide] (Le cyproconazole, une nouvelle molecule fongicide)

Barnavon, M. (Produits Sandoz, Rueil Malmaison (France))

2. Conference Internationale sur les Maladies des Plantes. 2.

International conference on plant diseases, Bordeaux (France), 8-10 Nov 1988

Proceedings of the second international conference on plant diseases, 8-9-10 November 1988, Bordeaux (Compte rendu de la deuxieme conference internationale sur les maladies des plantes, 8-9-10 novembre 1988, Bordeaux)

Association Nationale de Protection des Plantes, Paris (France)

Paris (France) : ANPP, Oct 1988, v. 2 p. 1393-1400

Annales ANPP (France), no. 4

ISBN: 2-905550-21-X; 2-902550-23-6

Language: French Summary Language: French, English
Place of Publication: France
Document Type: Analytic, Monograph, Conference, Summary
Journal Announcement: 1611 Record input by France

7/7/3 (Item 1 from file: 351)
009557881 WPI Acc No: 93-251428/32
XRAM Acc No: C93-111401
XRPX Acc No: N93-193679

Wood preservative for e.g. paper making intermediates, *plywood* etc.
- contains 1-substd.-1,2,4-triazole deriv. for preventing fungi causing
mould, decay and/or discolouration

Patent Assignee: (SANO) SANDOZ LTD; (MCDA/) MCDADE M D; (SANO)
SANDOZ-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH; (SANO) SANDOZ SA; (SANO) SANDOZ AG
Author (Inventor): MCDADE M D; MCDADE MD

Number of Patents: 006
Number of Countries: 015

Patent Family:

CC Number	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 555186	A1	930811	9332	(Basic)
GB 2263868	A	930811	9332	
AU 9332827	A	930812	9339	
CA 2088692	A	930806	9343	
JP 5255016	A	931005	9344	
FR 2687543	A1	930827	9345	

Priority Data (CC No Date): GB 922378 (920205)

Applications (CC,No,Date): FR 931013 (930128); EP 93810063 (930202); GB
932026 (930202); AU 9332827 (930203); CA 2088692 (930203); JP 9317360 (930204)

Language: English

EP and/or WO Cited Patents: EP 148526; EP 287346; EP 458060; EP 458061; EP
50738; GB 2136423; US 4542146

Designated States

(Regional): AT; BE; DK; ES; GR; IE; LU; NL; PT; SE

Abstract (Basic): EP 555186 A

Wood preservative compsn. contains (a) a 1-substd.
-1,2,4-triazole deriv. of formula (I); (b) an environmentally
acceptable carrier; and opt. (c) a surfactant. A is C(OH)(Q) (gp. i)),
CH₂(beta)-CH₂-C(OH)(Q) (gp. (iii)) or a gp. of formula (ii): the beta C
is gp. (iii) is attached to the phenyl ring; Q is CR₃R₄R₅; R₁, R₂ are H
or Cl; R₃, R₄ are H or Me; R₅ is Me, Et or cyclopropyl.

Pref. (I) is propiconazole, tebuconazole or esp.

cyproconazole (Ia).

USE - The compsn. is partic. effective for combatting the
fungi which cause mould, decay and/or discolouration in *wood* (e.g.
Coriolus versicolor, Poria placenta, Serpula lacrymans, Coniophora
puteana, Gloeophyllum trabeum, Lentinus lepideus and Trametes
versicolor). *Wood* includes *wood* prods. such as *plywood*, pressed
wood, particle board, *wood* chip, pulp and intermediates obtd. in
papermaking.

Dwg. 0/0

Derwent Class: C02; D22; E13; F09; P63;

Int Pat Class: A01N-043/653; B27K-003/34; B27K-003/38; B27K-003/42;
B27K-003/50

7/7/4 (Item 2 from file: 351)

009425224 WPI Acc No: 93-118740/15

XRAM Acc No: C93-052701

Broad spectrum synergistic fungicidal compsns. - contain methyl alpha-methoxyimino-2-((2-methylphenoxy) methyl)-phenyl-acetate and azole fungicide

Patent Assignee: (BADI) BASF AG; (SAUT/) SAUTER H

Author (Inventor): AMMERMAN E; LORENZ G; SAUR R; SAUTER H; SCHLEBERGER K; SCHELBERGER K

Number of Patents: 006

Number of Countries: 018

Patent Family:

CC Number	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 531837	A1	930317	9315	(Basic)
AU 9223536	A	930318	9318	
DE 4130298	A1	930318	9318	
CA 2077245	A	930313	9321	
JP 5221811	A	930831	9339	
US 5260326	A	931109	9346	

Priority Data (CC No Date): DE 4130298 (910912)

Applications (CC,No,Date): US 943677 (920911); EP 92114812 (920829); AU 9223536 (920911); CA 2077245 (920831); JP 92237248 (920904)

Language: German

EP and/or WO Cited Patents: EP 196038; EP 253213; EP 254426; EP 423566; EP 425857

Designated States

(Regional): AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; NL; PT; SE

Abstract (Basic): EP 531837 A

Fungicidal compsns. (A) contain (a) methyl alpha-methoxyimino-2-((2-methylphenoxy) methyl)-phenylacetate (I) and (b) (Z)-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-oxirane (II), hexaconazole, 1-((2-chlorophenyl) methyl)-1-(1,1-dimethyl)-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-ethanol, flutriafol, (RS)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-butyronitrile, 1-((2RS,4RS; 2RS,4SR)-4-bromo-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-tetrahydrofurfuryl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole, 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-quinazolin-4(3H)-one, (RS)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-chlorobenzyl)-4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-butan-3-ol, bitutanol, triadimefon, triadimenol, *cyproconazole*, dichlorobutrazol, difenoconazole, diniconazole, etaconazole, propiconazole, flusilazole, tebuconazole, imazalil, penconazole, prochloraz or tetraconazole or a salt of azole cpd. (b).

USE/ADVANTAGE - (A) are broad spectrum fungicides esp. effective against Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes, e.g. on cereals, rice cotton, coffee sugar cane, vines and vegetables. They are also used in protecting *wood*. Application is at 0.01-3 kg/ha to treat plants and at 0.001-50 g/kg as seed dressings. Components (a) and (b) exert a synergistic effect.

In an example control of triazole-resistant Erysiphe graminis on wheat by spraying (A) contg. (I) (0.01%) and (II) (0.03%) as aq. compsn. at 400 l/ha was tested. Kill rate was 75% compared with 46% and 18% for (I) and, respectively (II) both applied alone at 0.05%.

Dwg.0/0

Abstract (US): 9346 US 5260326 A

Synergistic fungicidal compsns. (I) comprises a mixt. of (A) methyl alpha-methoximino-2-(2-methylphenoxy)-methyl)-phenylacetate of formula (I) and (B) (Z)-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)

-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-3 -(2-chlorophenyl) -oxirane of formula (II), the wt. ratio of (A):(B) being from 10:1 to 1:10.

USE - (I) are applied to plants (appln. rates are 0.02-3 kg active cpds. per hectare) or seeds (0.01-50) (0.01-10) g per kg of seeds being used.

Dwg.0/0

Derwent Class: C02; C03;

Int Pat Class: A01N-035/10; A01N-037/34; A01N-037/50; A01N-043/64;

A01N-043/653; A01N-037/50 A01N-043-653 A01N-047-38 A01N-055-00

Derwent Registry Numbers: 2076-U

7/7/5 (Item 1 from file: 144)

10365278 PASCAL No.: 92-0568740

Les rouilles des salicacees : remarquable efficacite du tebuconazole et du *cyproconazole*

(Rusts of Salicaceae : the efficiency of tebuconazole and *cyproconazole*

)

BOUDIER B

Journal: P.H.M. Revue horticole; P.H.M., Revue horticole, 1992 (323)

29-30

ISSN: 0758-1688 Availability: Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA, France)-DOCVE P343; CNRS-15092

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: France

Language: French

7/7/6 (Item 2 from file: 144)

10299000 PASCAL No.: 92-0504939

Comment lutter contre l'entomosporiose du cognassier

(Quince blight)

BOUDIER B

Journal: Phytoma, Def. Veg., 1992 (438) 24-25

Availability: Institut national de la recherche agronomique (INRA, France)-DOCVE P358

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: France

Language: French Summary Language: English

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?ds s8-s9

Set	Items	Description
S8	2	S1 AND (PINE? OR FIR? ? OR OAK? ? OR MAPLE?)
S9	1	S8 NOT (S3 OR S5 OR S7)
?		
?		
?t s9/7		

9/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 50)

1298947 OM071-05065; OF054-01461

Evaluation of single annual applications of sterol-inhibiting fungicides for control of pine twisting rust.

Desprez-Loustau, M. L.; Dupuis, F.; Viguié, A.

Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Station de Pathologie Vegetale, BP 81, 33883 Villenave d'Ornon Cedex, France.

Plant Disease 1992. 76 (4): 376-382 (21 ref.)

Language: English

Document Type: NP (Numbered Part)

Status: REVISED

Subfile: OM (Review of Plant Pathology); OF (Forestry Abstracts)

Six sterol biosynthesis inhibiting (SBI) fungicides (cyproconazole, flusilazole, flutriafol, tebuconazole, triadimefon and triadimenol) were tested for control of *Melampsora pini-torqua* [*M. populnea*] in vitro and on *P. pinaster*. Triadimefon and cyproconazole gave the best control of *M. populnea* in seedling and cut-shoot bioassays. In greenhouse trials 500 mg a.i./litre gave 2-4 weeks of protective activity and at least 5 d of curative activity. In field trials, cyproconazole, triadimefon and triadimenol were the most effective and reduced disease incidence by 80% for up to 4 weeks after spraying. The efficacy of tebuconazole and flusilazole decreased rapidly with time and dilution. Cyproconazole was more toxic to 7 ectomycorrhizal fungi tested than triadimefon. It is concluded that triadimefon has good potential for practical control of *M. populnea* and that the cut shoot technique is a valuable tool for screening fungicides.

=> fil reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:18:30 ON 03 JAN 94

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 1 JAN 94 HIGHEST RN 152057-46-0

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 2 JAN 94 HIGHEST RN 152057-46-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH 30 JUNE 1993

=>

=>

=> e cyproconazole/cn

E1	1	CYPROBENDAZOLE/CN
E2	1	CYPROCHENODEOXYCHOLIC ACID/CN
E3	1 -->	CYPROCONAZOLE/CN
E4	1	CYPROCONAZOLE-MANCOZEB MIXT./CN
E5	1	CYPRODEMANOL/CN
E6	1	CYPRODENATE/CN
E7	1	CYPRODIME/CN
E8	1	CYPRODIME HYDROBROMIDE/CN
E9	1	CYPROFURAM/CN
E10	1	CYPROFURAM-COPPER OXYCHLORIDE MIXT./CN
E11	1	CYPROFURAM-MANCOZEB MIXT./CN
E12	1	CYPROHEPTADIENE HYDROCHLORIDE/CN

=>

=>

=> s e3

L1 1 CYPROCONAZOLE/CN

=>

=>

=> d ide can l1 1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 COPYRIGHT 1994 ACS

RN 94361-06-5 REGISTRY

CN 1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-ethanol, .alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-(1-cyclopropylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Alto

CN Atemi

CN Atemi C

CN **Cyproconazole**

CN SAN 619F

CN SN 108266

FS 3D CONCORD

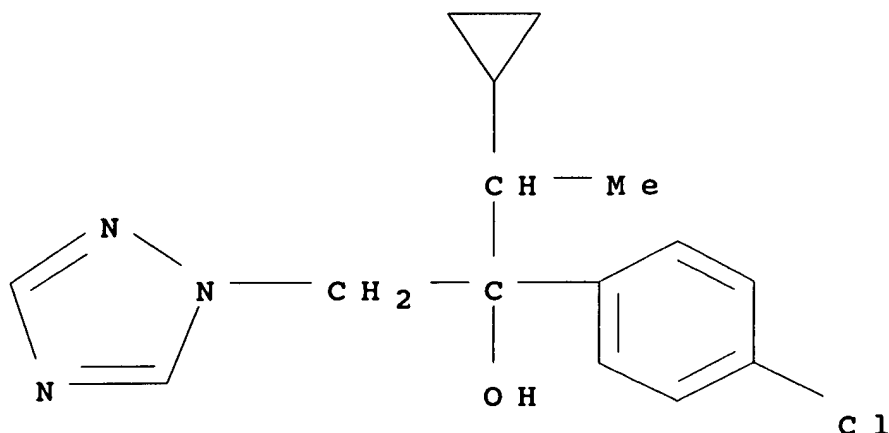
DR 113096-99-4

MF C15 H18 Cl N3 O

CI COM

LC STN Files: BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPREVIEWS, CBNB, CIN, PIRA,
PNI, RTECS*, SPECINFO

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPREVIEWS
 51 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

REFERENCE 1: P CA119(15):154000n/AMD

REFERENCE 2: CA119(15):153907b

REFERENCE 3: CA119(13):133352p

REFERENCE 4: CA119(9):88769s

REFERENCE 5: CA119(5):43237a

REFERENCE 6: P CA119(3):22804t

REFERENCE 7: CA118(25):249747e

REFERENCE 8: CA118(25):249741y

REFERENCE 9: CA118(23):228116h

REFERENCE 10: CA118(21):207405m

=> fil hca

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 25 Dec 93 (931225/ED) VOL 119 ISS 26.

*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s l1 or l1/d or cyproconazol?/ab,bi

56 L1

3 L1/D

43 CYPROCONAZOL?/AB

43 CYPROCONAZOL?/BI

L2 70 L1 OR L1/D OR CYPROCONAZOL?/AB,BI

=> s l1<chem>

SmartSELECT INITIATED

FIL REGISTRY

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:20:19 ON 03 JAN 94

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SET TERMSET L#

SET COMMAND COMPLETED

SEL L1 1- CHEM

L3 SEL L1 1- CHEM : 8 TERM(S)

SET TERMSET E#

SET COMMAND COMPLETED

FIL HCA

FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 11:20:21 ON 03 JAN 94

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*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

S L3

L4 214 L3

=> s l2 or l4

L5 220 L2 OR L4

=> s l5 (l) (wood? or tree# or timber? or lumber? or door# or box? or window#)/ab,bi

44559 WOOD#/AB

41171 WOOD#/BI

21247 TREE#/AB

12502 TREE#/BI

741 TIMBER#/AB

517 TIMBER#/BI

465 LUMBER#/AB

341 LUMBER#/BI

1419 DOOR#/AB

560 DOOR#/BI

17251 BOX#/AB

5596 BOX#/BI

17939 WINDOW#/AB

5896 WINDOW#/BI

L6 1 L5 (L) (WOOD? OR TREE# OR TIMBER? OR LUMBER? OR DOOR# OR BOX? OR WINDOW#)/AB,BI

=> d .caabs l6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 1994 ACS

AN CA119(15):154000n CA

TI Synergistic wood preservatives containing
cypconazole.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
IN Rustenburg, Gerbrand; Klaver, Cor J.
PI EP 554833 A1 930811
AI EP 93-101576 930202
PY 1993
AN CA119(15):154000n CA
AB Mixts. of **cyproconazole** with quaternary ammonium salts (Markush given) are synergistic fungicidal **wood** preservatives. A mixt. of 121 g **cyproconazole** and 605 g dimethyldidecylammonium chloride totally controlled *Coniophora* on **wood**, whereas the components by themselves were much less active.
IT 94361-06-5D, **Cyproconazole**, mixts. with quaternary ammonium compds.
(**wood** preservatives, synergistic)

=> s (15 (1) (cardboard? or paper?)/ab,bi) not 16
1428 CARDBOARD?/AB
886 CARDBOARD?/BI
129350 PAPER?/AB
70625 PAPER?/BI
2 L5 (L) (CARDBOARD? OR PAPER?)/AB,BI
L7 2 (L5 (L) (CARDBOARD? OR PAPER?)/AB,BI) NOT L6

=> d .caabs 17 1-2

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 1994 ACS
AN CA106(8):56301y CA
TI Electronic and Atomic Collisions. Invited **Papers** of the 14th International Conference on the Physics of Electronic and Atomic Collisions, Palo Alto, California, 24-30 July, 1985 (North-Holland Physics: Amsterdam, Neth.), 820 pp.
SO Lorents, Donald C.; Meyerhof, Walter E.; Peterson, James R.; Editors
AU 1986
AN CA106(8):56301y CA
AB Unavailable

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 1994 ACS
AN CA90(3):23698f CA
TI Semisynthetic Peptides and Proteins. [**Papers** Presented at an International Meeting, Alto Adige-Sudtiro, Italy, 1977]
SO (Academic: London, Engl.), 399 pp.
AU Offord, R. E.; Di Bello, C.; Editors
PY 1978
AN CA90(3):23698f CA
AB Unavailable

=> s (15 (1) preserv?/ab,bi) not (16 or 17)
42347 PRESERV?/AB
25703 PRESERV?/BI
2 L5 (L) PRESERV?/AB,BI
L8 1 (L5 (L) PRESERV?/AB,BI) NOT (L6 OR L7)

=> d .caabs 18

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 1994 ACS

AN CA114(23):223398j CA
 TI Low-temperature SEM for detection of fungicide activity
 SO J. Microsc. (Oxford), 161(2), 337-47
 AU Guggenheim, R.; Dueggelin, M.; Mathys, D.; Grabski, C.
 PY 1991
 AN CA114(23):223398j CA
 AB Low-temp. SEM (LTSEM) combined with cryopreparation methods provided images of well-preserved biol. surfaces and structures on a routine basis. Fractures of wheat leaves revealed epidermal and parenchymatous cells and masses of fungal hyphae growing in intercellular spaces. Freeze-fractured plant cells contained haustoria of the brown rust fungus *Puccinia triticina*. Extrahaustorial matrixes were clearly distinguishable and at infection sites granular material was found. Activity of the triazole fungicide **cyproconazole** was mainly directed towards fungal hyphae and sporogenic tissue, resulting in a stronger branching and swelling of hyphal tips and collapse of fungal cells. Cryofixation methods combined with the use of a cryopreparation unit were more reliable in interpreting the obsd. biol. events through easier discrimination between evidence and artifacts.

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=>
=> d stat que 19
L1      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY CYPROCONAZOLE/CN
L2      70 SEA FILE=HCA L1 OR L1/D OR CYPROCONAZOL?/AB,BI
L3      SEL  L1 1- CHEM :      8 TERM(S)
L4      214 SEA FILE=HCA L3
L5      220 SEA FILE=HCA L2 OR L4
L6      1 SEA FILE=HCA L5 (L) (WOOD? OR TREE# OR TIMBER? OR LUMBER?
        OR DOOR# OR BOX? OR WINDOW#)/AB,BI
L7      2 SEA FILE=HCA (L5 (L) (CARDBOARD? OR PAPER?)/AB,BI) NOT L6

L8      1 SEA FILE=HCA (L5 (L) PRESERV?/AB,BI) NOT (L6 OR L7)
L9      3 SEA FILE=HCA (L5 AND (WOOD? OR TREE# OR TIMBER? OR LUMBER
        ? OR DOOR# OR BOX? OR WINDOW#)/AB,BI) NOT (L6 OR L7 OR L8
        )
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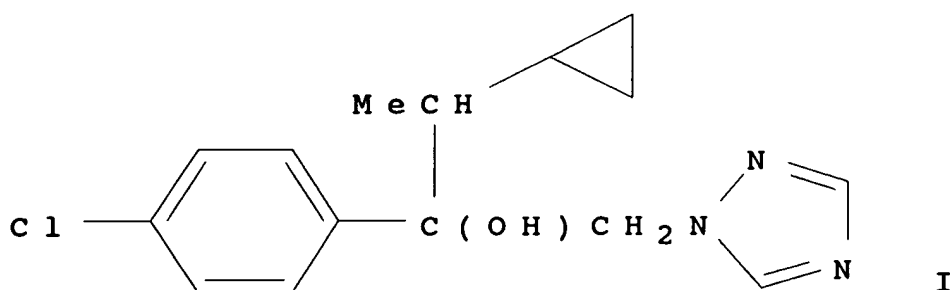
```
=> d .caabs 19 1-3
```

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 1994 ACS
 AN CA115(17):177316b CA
 TI New developments in chemical control of white root disease of *Hevea brasiliensis* in Africa
 SO Crop Prot., 10(3), 234-8
 AU Gohet, E.; Tran Van Canh; Louanchi, Meriem; Despreaux, D.
 PY 1991
 AN CA115(17):177316b CA
 AB The main three parasites on *H. brasiliensis* roots in Africa are *Rigidoporus lignosus*, *Phellinus noxius*, and *Armillaria* sp. Only *R. lignosus*, which causes white root disease, exists in all the *Hevea*-growing zones and remains the main cause of death throughout African countries. New fungicides have been tested to improve the control of white root disease caused by *R. lignosus*. Some of the triazole compds. have proved very effective in vitro and in small-scale expts. on seedlings or stumps placed in artificially infected soil. Two applications spaced 6 mo apart in liq. form

(Alto, Sandoz) or triadimenol applications in granular form (Bayfidan, Bayer) at 0.5 g a.i. per tree, have given good results in field trials. Their use is recommended in practice.

IT 55219-65-3, Triadimenol 94361-06-5, Cyproconazole
(Hevea brasiliensis white root disease control by)

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 1994 ACS
AN CA106(19):151483t CA
TI SAN 619 F, a new triazole fungicide
SO Proc. - Br. Crop Prot. Conf.--Pests Dis., (1), 33-40
AU Gisi, U.; Schaub, F.; Wiedmer, H.; Ummel, E.
PY 1986
AN CA106(19):151483t CA
GI



AB SAN 619 F (I) [94361-06-5] is a new broad spectrum triazole fungicide with excellent activity against diseases caused by powdery mildews, Monilinia, Cercospora, Venturia, rusts, Rhizoctonia, Sclerotium and with addnl. activity against Septoria, Helminthosporium and Guignardia. I penetrates into the plant tissue very rapidly and is translocated acropetally and shows long lasting preventive and curative activity and interesting eradivative activity. At rates of 40-100 g/ha or 0.8-1.5 g/hL (depending on crop), I, used alone or in mixt. with other fungicides, provides excellent disease control and significant yield increase under different field conditions; it is generally well tolerated by all crops. Field testing with I showed very high and long lasting activity against rust diseases of cereals and coffee, powdery mildews of cereals, fruit trees and grapes, leaf spot diseases of peanuts and sugarbeets, apple scab and white mold of peanuts. When used in mixts. with other fungicides, good activity was also found on cereal eyespot (Pseudocercospora), leaf blotch (Septoria and Rhynchosporium) and net blotch (Pyrenophora).

IT 94361-06-5 107528-86-9
(fungicidal activity of)

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 1994 ACS
AN CA103(14):107991w CA
TI Distribution of trace elements in soils. Pedology and geochemistry of a toposequence on the western slope of Cima Vertana (Cevedale Group, Alto Adige)
SO Rend. Soc. Ital. Mineral. Petrol., 39(2), 555-66
AU Bini, Claudio; Ghiara, Ennio; Gragnani, Roberto
PY 1984

AN CA103(14):107991w CA

AB Soils on the western slope of the Cima Vertana show a podzolic evolution, modified by the vegetative cover. Spodosols develop beneath larch and Swiss-pine forests. Podzols and Brown Acid soils (Inceptisols) form in clearings and along timberlines, where rhododendron and bilberry are the dominant vegetation. In alpine pastures, rankers (Inceptisols) are the climax soils; lithosols and rock outcrops characterize the upper slopes. Changes in org. matter, Fe, Al, and trace-element (Zn, Cu, As, Cr, Ni, and Co) contents can be used to follow both the geochem. and mineralogical trends of soil evolution. The less-evolved soils which do not meet the requirements of a spodosol show a regular decrease in trace element contents from the upper to lower horizons and strong mobilization of Fe. Fully evolved spodosols show intense leaching from the upper to the lower horizons and repptn. of most elements in the B horizon. These evolved soils are proposed as the type material for a new Inceptisol subgroup (Spodic Dystrochrepts) within the USDA Soil Taxonomy.

=> s (15 and (cardboard? or paper?)/ab,bi) not (16 or 17 or 18 or 19)

1428 CARDBOARD?/AB

886 CARDBOARD?/BI

129350 PAPER?/AB

70625 PAPER?/BI

L10 0 (L5 AND (CARDBOARD? OR PAPER?)/AB,BI) NOT (L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9)

=> s (15 and preserv?/ab,bi) not (16 or 17 or 18 or 19)

42347 PRESERV?/AB

25703 PRESERV?/BI

L11 0 (L5 AND PRESERV?/AB,BI) NOT (L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9)

=> s (15 and (forest? or hardwood? or softwood? or plywood? or bark? or sawdust?)/ab,bi) not (16 or 17 or 18 or 19)

14781 FOREST?/AB

12307 FOREST?/BI

3218 HARDWOOD?/AB

2133 HARDWOOD?/BI

2474 SOFTWOOD?/AB

1056 SOFTWOOD?/BI

3602 PLYWOOD?/AB

2675 PLYWOOD?/BI

10379 BARK?/AB

6796 BARK?/BI

3615 SAWDUST?/AB

3086 SAWDUST?/BI

L12 1 (L5 AND (FOREST? OR HARDWOOD? OR SOFTWOOD? OR PLYWOOD? OR BARK? OR SAWDUST?)/AB,BI) NOT (L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9)

=> d .caabs l12

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 1994 ACS

AN CA102(22):190544a CA

TI Alto Sinu Hydroelectric Project in Colombia: possible consequences for the environment

SO Hydrobiologia, 120(3), 241-8

AU Leentvaar, P.

PY 1985

AN CA102(22):190544a CA

AB A description is given of chem. and biolog. data of the Sinu river system in Western Colombia and the consequences of inundation of the tropical rain forest by dam construction.

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* * * * *
*           W E L C O M E   T O   T H E
*   U . S .   P A T E N T   T E X T   F I L E
* * * * *

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=>
$ cyproconazol? or cypro(w)conazol?
    36 CYPROCONAZOL?
    10 CYPRO
    15 CONAZOL?
    0 CYPRO(W)CONAZOL?
L1      36 CYPROCONAZOL? OR CYPRO(W)CONAZOL?

```

```

=> $ l1 and (wood? or tree? or timber? or window? or box? or lumber? or door?)
    93288 WOOD?
    22272 TREE?

```

3630 TIMBER?
103680 WINDOW?
156394 BOX?
4302 LUMBER?
74955 DOOR?

L2 32 L1 AND (WOOD? OR TREE? OR TIMBER? OR WINDOW? OR BOX? OR LUM
BER
? OR DOOR?)

=> s l1 (1) (wood? or tree? or timber? or window? or box? or lumber? or door?)
93288 WOOD?
22879 TREE?
3630 TIMBER?
103680 WINDOW?
156394 BOX?
4302 LUMBER?
74955 DOOR?

L3 30 L1 (L) (WOOD? OR TREE? OR TIMBER? OR WINDOW? OR BOX? OR LUM
BER
? OR DOOR?)

=> d cit l3 1-30

1. 5,270,466, Dec. 14, 1993, Substituted quinazoline fungicidal agents;
Gregory J. Haley, 544/293, 62, 116, 119, 285, 286, 287, 291 [IMAGE
AVAILABLE]

2. 5,264,440, Nov. 23, 1993, Fungicides; John M. Clough, et al.,
514/269, 63, 222.2, 226.8, 227.2, 227.8, 228.8, 230.8, 235.8, 274; 544/3,
54, 55, 58.2, 58.5, 63, 96, 123, 229, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 318,
319, 320 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 5,256,679, Oct. 26, 1993, Substituted guanidine derivatives, their
preparation and use; Isao Minamida, et al., 514/357, 365; 546/330, 332;
548/204, 205 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 5,256,670, Oct. 26, 1993, N-aryl-3-aryl-4-substituted-2,3,4,5-
tetrahydro-1H-pyrazole-1-carboxamides, insecticidal compositions
containing such compounds and methods of controlling insects such
compounds; Richard M. Jacobson, 514/304, 305, 306, 403; 546/279; 548/146,
262.4, 356.1, 364.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 5,238,956, Aug. 24, 1993, Fungicidal aromatic dioxime; John M.
Clough, et al., 514/506, 508; 560/19, 21, 22, 23 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

6. 5,229,391, Jul. 20, 1993, Pyrimidine derivatives and their use as
fungicidal agents; John M. Clough, et al., 514/274, 237.2, 269, 272;
544/300, 310, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7. 5,221,691, Jun. 22, 1993, Fungicides aromatic oxime amides; John M.
Clough, et al., 514/619, 621, 622; 558/414; 564/163, 166, 167 [IMAGE
AVAILABLE]

8. 5,208,239, May 4, 1993, Fungicidal pyridinylpyrimidine compounds;
Michael J. Robson, et al., 514/256, 269; 544/289, 319, 322, 328, 333
[IMAGE AVAILABLE]

9. 5,206,245, Apr. 27, 1993, Fungicidal aromatic pyrimidinyl oxime
ethers; John M. Clough, et al., 514/269, 274; 544/309, 310, 311, 312,
313, 314 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

10. 5,198,444, Mar. 30, 1993, Methyl .alpha.-(2-substituted)pyrid-3-yl-
.beta.-methoxyacrylates, compositions containing them and their use as
fungicides; John M. Clough, et al., 514/269, 150, 256, 274, 312, 335,
345, 357; 534/798; 544/298, 333; 546/153, 261, 300, 301, 302 [IMAGE
AVAILABLE]

11. 5,185,339, Feb. 9, 1993, Fungicidal compounds; Brian L. Pilkington, et al., 514/256, 258, 269; 544/253, 298, 319, 333 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

12. 5,179,098, Jan. 12, 1993, Fungicides; John M. Clough, et al., 514/269, 273, 274; 544/300, 315, 317, 319, 321 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

13. 5,162,319, Nov. 10, 1992, Fungicides; John M. Clough, et al., 514/243; 544/182 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

14. 5,158,954, Oct. 27, 1992, Methyl .alpha.-(2-substituted)pyrid-3-yl-.beta.-methoxy-acrylates, compositions containing them and their use as fungicides; John M. Clough, et al., 514/269, 241, 242, 249, 252, 253, 254, 255, 259, 262, 265, 272, 274, 309, 312, 333, 335, 337, 338, 340, 342, 343; 544/179, 180, 182, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 238, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 270, 278, 284, 295, 296, 297, 298, 300, 310, 316, 317, 319, 321, 354, 405; 546/141, 142, 153, 154, 155, 157, 256, 261, 270, 274, 275, 276, 277, 280, 281, 283, 284 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

15. 5,156,832, Oct. 20, 1992, Compositions containing cyproconazole and rose Bengal; Philippe C. Camblin, 424/10; 47/1.01; 514/383, 454 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

16. 5,153,199, Oct. 6, 1992, Fungicidal compounds; Don R. Baker, et al., 514/255, 256, 269, 332, 335, 341, 343, 349, 352; 544/242, 333, 334, 335, 405; 546/255, 261, 265, 268, 276, 281, 283, 284, 290, 297, 309 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

17. 5,145,856, Sep. 8, 1992, Fungicides; John M. Clough, et al., 514/274, 63, 228.8, 269, 272, 275; 544/96, 229, 298, 300, 301, 302, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 317, 318, 319, 321 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

18. 5,126,338, Jun. 30, 1992, Fungicides which are N-pyridyl-cyclopropane carboxamides or derivatives thereof; Paul A. Worthington, et al., 514/210, 212, 237.2, 318, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 349, 352, 353; 544/124, 131; 546/194, 275, 276, 278, 279, 287, 289, 292, 297, 305, 306, 309 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

19. 5,124,329, Jun. 23, 1992, Fungicides; John M. Clough, et al., 514/241, 242, 245; 544/182, 198, 207, 209, 211, 212, 218, 219 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

20. 5,122,529, Jun. 16, 1992, Pyridyl cyclopropane carboxamidine fungicides; Paul A. Worthington, 514/340, 237.2, 318, 341, 343; 540/597; 544/124; 546/194, 275, 276, 278, 279, 281 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

21. 5,109,014, Apr. 28, 1992, N-aryl-3-aryl-4-substituted-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-pyrazole-1-carboxamides; Richard M. Jacobson, 514/403, 404; 548/312.7, 356.1, 364.1, 365.4, 365.7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

22. 5,102,898, Apr. 7, 1992, Benzoxazolone compounds and the use thereof as microbicides; Adam C. Hsu, 514/375; 504/156; 548/221 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

23. 5,100,886, Mar. 31, 1992, Metal complexes of pyridyl cyclopropane carboxamide compounds which are useful as fungicides; David Seaman, et al., 514/188; 546/12 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

24. 5,059,605, Oct. 22, 1991, Pyrimidine derivatives useful as fungicides; John M. Clough, et al., 514/269, 63, 230.5, 248, 249, 255, 258, 259, 272, 274; 544/69, 105, 229, 236, 279, 298, 300, 310 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

25. 5,055,471, Oct. 8, 1991, Fungicides; Paul J. de Fraine, et al., 514/255; 544/205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 224, 232, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 317, 318, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

277, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 328, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 337, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410; 546/22, 23, 24, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 159, 162, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 256, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 276, 277, 280, 281, 283, 284, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] , .

26. 5,008,276, Apr. 16, 1991, Methyl .alpha.-(2-substituted)pyrid-3-yl-.beta.-methoxyacrylates, compositions containing them and their use as fungicides; John M. Clough, et al., 514/335, 201, 277, 307, 309, 311, 312, 313, 332, 333, 345, 346, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356; 544/238, 310, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 324, 405; 546/8, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 175, 270, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 326, 327, 328, 329 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

27. 4,999,381, Mar. 12, 1991, Fungicides; Patrick J. Crowley, et al., 514/618, 210, 237.5, 330, 423, 521, 619; 564/154, 155 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

28. 4,994,495, Feb. 19, 1991, Fungicides; John M. Clough, et al., 514/514, 517, 521, 532, 539; 558/14, 15, 16, 48, 51, 389, 394, 396, 397; 560/9, 11, 12, 21, 34, 35, 42, 45, 53, 60 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

29. 4,940,721, Jul. 10, 1990, Microbicidal compositions; David J. Nevill, et al., 514/383, 427 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

30. 4,940,720, Jul. 10, 1990, Microbicidal compositions; David J. Nevill, et al., 514/383, 427 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=>
=> d kwic 1

US PAT NO: 5,270,466 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L3: 1 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(5)

The leaves and fruit of apple trees are susceptible to attack by a fungus, *Venturia inaequalis*, resulting in a disease called apple scab. The disease occurs wherever. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(97)

Advantageously, . . . more other biological chemicals, including but not limited to, anilazine, benalaxyl, benomyl, bitertanol, bordeaux mixture, carbendazim, carboxin, captafol, captan, chlorothalonil, cycproconazole, dichloran, diethofencarb, diniconazole, dithianon, dodine, edifenphos, fenarimol, fenbuconazole, fenfuram, fenpropidin, fenpropimorph, fentin hydroxide, ferbam, flusilazole, flusulfamide, flutriafol, folpet, fosetyl, fuberidazole,. . .

=> d kwic 2

US PAT NO: 5,264,440 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L3: 2 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(43)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes

SUMMARY:

BSUM(58)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, ethirimol, . . .

=>

d kwic 3-30

US PAT NO: 5,256,679 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 3 of 30

DETDESC:

DETD(58)

Representative . . . dimethomorph, fenpiclonil, thicyofen, bromuconazole, opus, ipconazole, dimetconazole, myclobutanil, myxothiazol, thioimiconazole, zarilamid, metsulfovax, hexaconazole, quinconazole, tecloftalam, tolelofos-methyl, fenpropidin, triclamide, flusulfamide, befran, cyproconazole, tecloftalam, furconazole-cis, fenethanil, dimefluazole, ethyltrianol, tebuconazole, oxolinic acid, and the like.

DETDESC:

DETD(120)

Five . . . This solution was applied to the leaves and stems of rice seedlings at the 2-leaf stage raised in a nursery box at a rate of 10 ml/pot by a spray gun. The treated rice seedlings were placed into test tubes of. . .

US PAT NO: 5,256,670 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 4 of 30

DETDESC:

DETD(122)

(c) . . . thiabendazole, 4-(2-chlorophenylhydrazono)-3-methyl-5-isoxazolone, vinclozolin, iprodione, procymidone, triadimenol, triadimefon, bitertanol, prochloraz, fenasimol, bis-(p-chlorophenyl)-3-pyridinemethanol, bis-(p-chlorophenyl)-5-pyrimidinemethanol, triarimol, flutriafol, flusilazole, propiconazole, ectaconazole, myclobutanil, alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-alpha-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile, hexaconazole, cyproconazole, terbuconazole, diniconazole, fluoroimide, pyridine-2-thiol-1-oxide, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate and metal salts thereof, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanilido-6-methyl-1,4-oxathiin-4,4-dioxide, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanilido-6-methyl-1,4-oxathiin, cis-N-[(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethyl)thiol]-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide, cycloheximide, dehydroacetic acid, captafol, ethirimol, quinomethionate, D,L-methyl-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2'-methoxyacetyl)alanine. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(132)

For the bean beetle and armyworm tests, individual bean (*Phaseolus limensis* var Woods 'Prolific') leaves are placed on moistened pieces

US PAT NO: 5,238,956 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 5 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(43)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(58)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,229,391 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 6 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(67)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(82)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,221,691 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 7 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(36)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(51)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide,

cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide, 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,208,239 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 8 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(43)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(58)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,206,245 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 9 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(38)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(53)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

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US PAT NO: 5,185,339 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 11 of 30

SUMMARY:

US PAT NO: 5,179,098 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L3: 12 of 30

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(58)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenz-thiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,179,098 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L3: 12 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(43)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(58)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenz-thiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,162,319 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L3: 13 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(65)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(80)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,158,954 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L3: 14 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(79)

The compounds may also be useful as industrial (as opposed to agricultural) fungicides, e.g. in the prevention of fungal attack on wood, hides, leather and especially paint films.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(82)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatment.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(97)

A . . . pyrazophos, ethirimol, ditalimfos, tridemorph, triforine, nuarimol, triazbutyl, guazatine, triacetate salt of 1,1'-iminodi(octamethylene)diguanidine, buthiobate, propiconazole, prochloraz, flutriafol, hexaconazole, (2RS, 5RS)-5-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydro-5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-2-furyl-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether, cyproconazole, terbuconazole, pyrrolnitrin, 1-[(2RS, 4RS; 2RS, 4RS)-4-bromo-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydrofuran-2-yl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole, 5-ethyl-5,8-dihydro-8-oxo(1,3)-dioxolo (4,5-g)quinoline-7-carboxylic acid, (RS)-1-aminopropylphosphonic acid, 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one, fluzilazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, diclobutrazol, fenpropimorph, pyrifenoxy, fenpropidin, chlorozolinate, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,156,832 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 15 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(2)

It is known that .alpha.-(4-chlorophenyl)-.alpha.-(1-cyclopropylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol hereinafter referred to by its generic name cyproconazole has interesting fungicidal activity against a broad spectrum of phytopathogenic fungi such as particularly powdery mildew, rusts, scabs, Septoria, scab, . . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(4)

In . . . flexible antifungal treatment of plants. The objective of this invention is to provide a formulation which reduces the phytotoxicity of cyproconazole while maintaining a sufficient level of its fungicidal activity.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(5)

It has now surprisingly been found that rose Bengal also reduces the phytotoxic threshold of cyproconazole.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(6)

the invention therefore provides a fungicidal composition comprising a fungicidally effective amount of cyproconazole and rose Bengal in an amount sufficient to reduce the phytotoxicity of cyproconazole.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

Cyproconazole, which has the formula ##STR1## its preparation, use and formulation are known eg from U.S. Pat. No. 4,664,696 the contents.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(9)

The ability of rose Bengal to reduce the phytotoxicity of (=safen) cyproconazole may be employed in various ways. For example it may enable cyproconazole to be employed as a seed dressing agent at rates which had previously been phytotoxic and thus prevented fungi which combatted or seeds of particular crops from being treated at all. This may also be viewed as broadening the effective window between the minimum application rate needed for satisfactory control of the pathogen and the maximum application rate at which no significant phytotoxicity is observed for cyproconazole.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(10)

In addition to its safening effect rose Bengal enhances the fungicidal effect of cyproconazole. This enhancing effect may also serve to allow a reduction of application rate without loss of effectiveness or to improve.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(11)

The safening effect of rose Bengal on cyproconazole can be demonstrated in standard greenhouse and field tests for example employing seed treatment of cereals e.g. wheat and observing the relative inhibitory effect of cyproconazole formulations with and without rose Bengal on the emergence and growth of seeds.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(12)

These tests show a reduction of such inhibitory effect when employing rose Bengal in combination with cyproconazole.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(14)

The amount of rose Bengal and cyproconazole to be used will vary depending on a variety of factors such as crop seed used, target pathogen, soil composition.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(15)

In . . . gm to 75 gm, more preferably from 0.5 gm to 25 gm, of rose Bengal per 100 kg of seed. Cyproconazole will conveniently be

employed in an amount of 0.15 gm to 10 gm, especially 0.15 to 5 gm per 100 kg of seed. A typical treatment would be for example with 1 g each of rose Bengal and cyproconazole per 100 kg of seed suitably formulated.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(16)

Cyproconazole and rose Bengal may be co-applied in conventional manner in the form of premixes, tank mixes or by sequential treatment..

SUMMARY:

BSUM(17)

Suitable seed dressing formulations may be obtained in conventional manner, by mixing appropriate amounts of cyproconazole and rose Bengal and agriculturally acceptable diluents or carriers eg as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,664,696.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(18)

The . . . to 30, especially 0.2 to 10% w/w of rose Bengal and 0.2 to 12, especially 0.2 to 6% w/w of cyproconazole .

US PAT NO: 5,153,199 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 16 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(58)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees . Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(73)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenz-thiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole , cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,145,856 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 17 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(39)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees . Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(54)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb,

chlorobenzothiazol, chlorozolinates, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, ethirimol, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,126,338 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 18 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(44)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(59)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenz-thiazone, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinates, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,124,329 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 19 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(58)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(73)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazone, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinates, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,122,529 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 20 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(42)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(57)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, ethirimol, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,109,014 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 21 of 30

DETDESC:

DETD(109)

(c) . . . thiabendazole, 4-(2-chlorophenylhydrazono)-3-methyl-5-isoxazolone, vinclozolin, iprodione, procymidone, triadimenol, triadimefon, bitertanol, prochloraz, fenasimol, bis-(p-chlorophenyl)-3-pyridinemethanol, bis-(p-chlorophenyl)-5-pyrimidinemethanol, triarimol, flutriafol, flusilazole, propiconazole, ectaconazole, myclobutanil, alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-alpha-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile, hexaconazole, cyproconazole, terbuconazole, diniconazole, fluoroimide, pyridine-2-thiol-1-oxide, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate and metal salts thereof, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanilido-6-methyl-1,4-oxathiin-4,4-dioxide, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanilido-6-methyl-1,4-oxathiin, cis-N-[(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethyl)thiol]-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide, cycloheximide, dehydroacetic acid, captafol, ethirimol, quinomethionate, D,L-methyl-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2'-methoxyacetyl)alanine. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(119)

For the bean beetle and armyworm tests, individual bean (*Phaseolus limensis* var Woods 'Prolific') leaves are placed on moistened pieces of filter paper in Petri dishes. The leaves are then sprayed with test.
. . .

US PAT NO: 5,102,898 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 22 of 30

DETDESC:

DETD(6)

Compositions . . . wide variety of classes including fungus, bacteria, algae, viruses and yeasts. The preferred utilities of the compositions are to protect wood, agricultural crops, paint, adhesive, glue, paper, textile, leather, plastics, cardboard, lubricants, cosmetics, food, caulking, feed and industrial cooling water from. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(8)

. . .
process aid preservation
Industrial water

treatment air washers
 cooling towers
 cooling water
 water cooling
 preservation/treatment of wooden
 cooling tower slats and structural
 members
 can warmers
 brewery pasteurization
 closed loop water cooling

- humidifiers
- industrial deodorants
- sanitary formulations
- toilet bowls
- Paints and coatings
 - emulsions
 - paints
- Paper and wood pulp,
 - absorbant materials of paper and wood
- their products
 - pulp
 - packaging materials of paper and wood
 - pulp
 - paper
 - paper products
 - paper treatment
 - soap wrap
 - wood pulp
 - wood pulp products
- Paper mill
 - paper mill slimicides
 - pulp and paper slurries
- Petroleum refining,
 - aviation fuels (jet fuel, aviation. . . deionization
- resins
 - filters
 - membranes
 - reverse osmosis membranes
 - ultrafilters
 - water purification
 - water purification pipes, tubing
- Wood applications
 - lazes (wood stains)
 - wood
 - wood products
- Miscellaneous
 - alcohols
 - bedding incorporating water of
 - gels
 - ceramic
 - contact lens cases-leaching
 - electronic circuitry
 - electronics chemicals
 - enzymes-food production
 - enzymes
 - enzymes-industrial
 - gel cushions
 - marine antifoulants
 - mildewcides
 - wood
 - plastics
 - laundry
 - mining
 - natural rubber latex
 - oil field injection waters including
 - enhanced recover injection. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(22)

(c) . . . thiabendazole, 4-(2-chlorophenylhydrazono)-3-methyl-5-isoxazolone, vinclozolin, iprodione, procymidone, triadimenol, triadimefon, bitertanol, prochloraz, fenarimol, bis-(p-chlorophenyl)-3-pyridinemethanol, bis-(p-chlorophenyl)-5-pyrimidinemethanol, triarimol, flutriafol, flusilazole, propiconazole, ectaconazole, myclobutanil, alpha-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-alpha-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-

propanethiol, hexaconazole, ~~hexaconazole~~, benodanil, diniconazole, fluoroimide, pyridine-2-thiol-1-oxide, 8-hydroxyquinoline sulfate and metal salts thereof, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanilido-6-methyl-1,4-oxathiin-4,4-dioxide, 2,3-dihydro-5-carboxanilido-6-methyl-1,4-oxathiin, cis-N-[(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethyl)thiol]-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide, cycloheximide, dehydroacetic acid, captafol, ethirimol, quinomethionate, D,L-methyl-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N-(2'-methoxyacetyl).

US PAT NO: 5,100,886 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 23 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(35)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments

SUMMARY:

BSUM(49)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenz-thiazone, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,059,605 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 24 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(51)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(66)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazone, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, difenoconazole, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,055,471 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 25 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(57)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments. The compounds are preferably used for. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(70)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, ethirimol, . . .

US PAT NO: 5,008,276 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 26 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(75)

The compounds may also be useful as industrial (as opposed to agricultural) fungicides, e.g. in the prevention of fungal attack on wood, hides, leather and especially paint films.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(78)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatment.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(93)

A . . . pyrazophos, ethirimol, ditalimfos, tridemorph, triforine, nuarimol, triazbutyl, guazatine, triacetate salt of 1,1'-iminodi(octamethylene)diguanidine, buthiobate, propiconazole, prochloraz, flutriafol, hexaconazole, (2RS, 5RS)-5-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydro-5-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-2-furyl-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether, cyproconazole, terbuconazole, pyrrolnitrin, 1-[(2RS, 4RS; 2RS, 4RS)-4-bromo-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydrofuryl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole, 5-ethyl-5,8-dihydro-8-oxo(1,3)-dioxolo (4,5-g)quinoline-7-carboxylic acid, (RS)-1-aminopropylphosphonic acid, 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one, fluzilazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, diclobutrazol, fenpropimorph, pyrifenoxy, fenpropidin, chlorozolinat, . . .

US PAT NO: 4,999,381 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L3: 27 of 30

SUMMARY:

BSUM(40)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatments.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(54)

A . . . carbendazim, carboxin, chlorbenzthiazole, chloroneb, chlorothalonil, chlorozolinat, copper containing compounds such as copper oxychloride, copper sulphate and Bordeaux mixture, cycloheximide, cymoxanil, cyproconazole, cyprofuram, di-2-pyridyl disulphide 1,1'-dioxide, dichlofluanid, dichlone, diclobutrazol, diclomezine, dicloran, dimethamorph, dimethirimol, diniconazole, dinocap, ditalimfos, dithianon, dodemorph, dodine, edifenphos, etaconazole, ethirimol, . . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(46)

The term "plant" as used herein includes seedlings, bushes and trees. Furthermore, the fungicidal method of the invention includes preventative, protectant, prophylactic and eradicant treatment.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(61)

The . . . penconazole, myclobutanil, propamocarb, diniconazole, pyrazophos, ethirimol, ditalimfos, tridemorph, triforine, nuarimol, iminodi(octamethylene)diquanidine, buthiobate, propiconazole, 3-chloro-4-[4-methyl-2-(1H-1,2,4--triazol-1-ylmethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]phenyl-4-chlorophenyl ether, prochloraz, flutriafol, hexaconazole, furconazole-cis, cyproconazole, terbuconazole, pyrrolnitrin, 1-[(2RS, 4RS; 2RS, 4RS)-4-bromo-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydrofurfuryl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole 5-ethyl-5,8-dihydro-8-oxo (1,3)-dioxolo(4,5 g)guinoline-7-carboxylic acid, (RS)-1-amino propylphosphonic acid, 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one, (RS)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-2(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl-methyl)butyronitrile, (.+-.)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl).

SUMMARY:

BSUM(15)

An . . . demethylation by the ergosterol synthesis route of fungi. Such demethylation inhibitors are bitertanol, diniconazole, ethyltrianol, flutriafol, flusilazole, furconazole, imazalil, myclobutanil, cyproconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol and others, whose structure and fungicidal activity are know to the person skilled in the art.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(32)

Sisley and Wood, "Encyclopedia of Surface Active Agents", Chemical Publishing Co. Inc., New York, 1980.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(15)

An . . . demethylation by the ergosterol synthesis route of fungi. Such demethylation inhibitors are bitertanol, diniconazole, ethyltrianol, flutriafol, flusilazole, furconazole, imazalil, myclobutanil, cyproconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol and others, whose structure and fungicidal activity are known to the person skilled in the art.

SUMMARY:

BSUM(32)

Sisley and Wood, "Encyclopedia of Surface Active Agents", Chemical Publishing Co. Inc., New York, 1980.

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1/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 351)
009557566 WPT Acc No: 93-251113/32
XRAM Acc No: C93-111276
XRPV Acc No: N93-193435

Synergistic combinations of cyproconazole and quat. ammonium salts -
useful in combating wood-destroying fungi

Index Terms: SYNERGISTIC COMBINATION QUATERNARY AMMONIUM SALT USEFUL COMBAT
WOOD DESTROY FUNGUS

Patent Assignee: (FARH) HOECHST HOLLAND NV

Author (Inventor): KLAVER C J; RUSTENBURG G; RUSTENBERG G

Number of Patents: 006

Number of Countries: 017

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Week	Applic No	Date	LA	Pages	TPC
EP 554833	A1	930811	9332	EP 93101576	930202	Ger	7	A01N-043/653 (B)
DE 4203090	A1	930819	9334	DE 4203090	920204		5	A01N-043/653
AU 9332821	A	930805	9338	AU 9332821	930203			A01N-043/653
NO 9300379	A	930805	9340	NO 93379	930203			A01N-043/653
CA 2088714	A	930805	9343	CA 2088714	930203			A01N-053/00
FT 9300452	A	930805	9343	FT 93452	930202			A01N-043/653

Priority Data (CC No Date): DE 4203090 (920204)

Applications (CC,No,Date): EP 93101576 (930202); AU 9332821 (930203); NO
93379 (930203); CA 2088714 (930203); FT 93452 (930202)

Language: German

EP and/or WO Cited Patents: 1.Jnl.Ref; BE 904660; EP 237764; EP 255987; EP
328466; EP 336186; EP 484279; FR 2609366; GB 2199749

Designated States

(Regional): AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; NL; SF

Abstract (Basic): EP 554833 A

Fungicidal compsn. comprises: (a) cyproconazole (T); and (b)
(in)organic ammonium salts of formula (R1R2R3R4N(+))n Xn(-) (IT). R1-R4
= 1-18C organic substituent linked via C; or three of R1-R4 in
combination with the N atom form a heteroaromatic system; n = 1, 2 or
3; Xn(-) = an anion of an (in)organic acid. Pref. (disclosed) R1-R4 =
1-18C alkyl, 7-13C aralkyl, 1-6C alkoxy (1-12C) alkyl, (CH2CH2O)xH or
(CH(Me)CH2O)xH; x = 1, 2 or 3.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The combination is synergistic, and
economical and environmentally friendly. It may be used to combat wood
destroying fungi, e.g. Cowophora, Gloeophyllum, Poria, Serpula or
Coriolus.

Dwg.0/0

Abstract (DE): DE 4203090 A

Fungicidal compsn. comprises: (a) cyproconazole (T); and (b)
(in)organic ammonium salts of formula (R1R2R3R4N(+))n Xn(-) (IT). R1-R4
= 1-18C organic substituent linked via C; or three of R1-R4 in
combination with the N atom form a heteroaromatic system; n = 1, 2 or
3; Xn(-) = an anion of an (in)organic acid. Pref. R1-R4 = 1-18C alkyl,
7-13C aralkyl, 1-6C alkoxy (1-12C) alkyl, (CH2CH2O)xH or
(CH(Me)CH2O)xH; x = 1, 2 or 3.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The combination is synergistic, and
economical and environmentally friendly. It may be used to combat wood

destroying fungi; e.g. *Cowophora*, *Gloeophyllum*, *Poria*, *Serpula* or *Coriolus*.

Dwg.0/0

File Segment: CPT

Derwent Class: C03; D22; F19; F09; P63;

Tnt Pat Class: A01N-025/02; A01N-033/04; A01N-033/12; A01N-043/653;

A01N-053/00; B27K-003/34; B27K-003/50; A01N-033-12 A01N-043/653

Manual Codes (CPT/A-N): C07-D13; C12-A02C; C12-C09; D09-A01C; E07-D13C;

F10-A22G; F05-B

Chemical Fragment Codes (M2):

01 G010 G019 G020 G021 G029 G040 G100 G111 G112 G113 G221 G299 H181
H182 H183 H401 H402 H403 H404 H481 H482 H483 H484 H581 H582 H583 H584
K0 I.7 I.722 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215 M216 M220 M221 M222 M223 M224
M225 M226 M231 M232 M233 M272 M273 M280 M281 M282 M283 M311 M312 M315
M316 M320 M321 M322 M323 M331 M332 M333 M340 M342 M373 M383 M391 M392
M393 M414 M416 M431 M510 M520 M530 M531 M532 M533 M540 M620 M782 M903
M904 P002 P241 P862 Q233 Q324 9332-61601-M
02 F020 G010 G020 G021 G040 G100 G221 H401 H481 H581 H582 K0 I.7 I.721
M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215 M216 M220 M221 M222 M223 M224 M225 M226
M231 M232 M233 M272 M273 M280 M281 M311 M312 M315 M316 M320 M321 M322
M323 M331 M332 M333 M340 M342 M373 M383 M391 M392 M393 M413 M431 M510
M521 M530 M531 M540 M620 M782 M903 M904 P002 P241 P862 Q233 Q324
9332-61602-M
03 F011 F570 G013 G030 G111 G530 H2 H211 H4 H401 H481 H6 H602 H641
M280 M314 M321 M331 M344 M373 M391 M413 M431 M510 M521 M531 M541 M782
M903 M904 P002 P241 P862 Q233 Q324 00096

Chemical Fragment Codes (M3):

01 G010 G019 G020 G021 G029 G040 G100 G111 G112 G113 G221 G299 H181
H182 H183 H401 H402 H403 H404 H481 H482 H483 H484 H581 H582 H583 H584
K0 I.7 I.722 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215 M216 M220 M221 M222 M223 M224
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